Bueinces Notices.

The subscribers intend about the first of May to open the first

Sec of their premises, on the corner of BEOADWAY AND GRAND-STS with a new stock of Goods, and in connection they desire to that one of the partners will remain at their present plan-ness, on Cherry and Catharine sta, where they will contin heep, as herestore, a well-selected assortion of Fartner FOR THE CITY TRADE; likewise, all kinds of OUTSITS VOYAGES AND TRAVELING. At this piece their cust more to whom it may be more convenient, can depend upon the best tention to their wants, and a strong desire to merit a continua BROOKS BRUTHERS,

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store i
M. den lane, I have removed to the community a warehouse
No. 50 Munany ar.,

Where I offer for sale

FRENCH CHINA DIRNER, THE AND TOLLET SETS, VALUE

Card-buskets, Spittoons, Colonie to the A. R.
Parian Marrier State Fitts.
Boilewise and British of taskware,
Gobbets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, and all the tensors products us in Bohemien Sarry croined Glasses are. Glass Shedis,
French Bronzes and other fatter attition.

I desire to inform Gentlemen intending to visit France, that near to Parts, Hos Paradis Polescenitive No. 32, will attend to the packing and simplicant of any Parising goods for a moderate soon to the control of the Charles American.

Charles No. 50 Murray St., N. Y.

IRON RAILINGS FOR BALCONIES,

HION KAHLINGS FOR DALLOWING,
STAIRCASES, CEMETREY LOTS.

DWELLINGS, OFFICE, PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE PARKS, &C.
THE CHEAPEST SETICLE IS KRISTINGE.

Meson Cutler & Co., having be some a decompare of the new
description of Iron Bailog, the investion of Mr. William S.
Puller of Milbury, Mass, are now propared to receive orders for
La manufacture, and in inviting public attention to it they confidently claim for it
SUPLEMENTY.

DURABILITY,

DOGABILITY, BLEGINGS AND RICHNESS
OF STYLE, AND
MARYELOUS CREAPERS
Manufacturel.;

over the different descriptions at present manufacturel.

House Burnouss
will find it of decided elevantage to use this Ruling, for they of save thereby at least from all to Styler cost in the police that have been as nationed to pay. Rulings of the most beautiful description, with elegantly considered police or party, which the same policy of the same policy.

Orders received and promp by attended to by first a Countries & Co., first a Countries & Co., first a Connect, Rosen No. 1

A MOST TOUCHING ENTRACT.
[We have rarely read discoveryowing running simple grave, beneated, and important such - Ens. Nors.] I am an old man now, yet I remember When heart and band were hold; and December.

But now in age -in this, it's a My pulse grows cold. One only joy is left-gone all the others.

Like Autumn leaves that flatter to the ground,
The this-to buy a Spring and from Satira Brotians.

And then the round.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING WARREDOMS, Nos 122, 130 and 149 Fullon S., New-York, 20 WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
CURTAIN GOODS.
RALLY & FORMUMAN.
Nos 201 Br adway and 51 Readersh,
have an unifolded cock of
Window Shadas
of their own manufacture, which they have all close buyers to
caroine. Also, English and German Danasks, Sain De Laines,
Comices, &c., at low prices.

PAPER HANGINGS, INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

Thomas Fave & Co., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 27 Breadway, Near Warrenest, site-sity opposite the City Hall, New York.

Near Warrawsh, shirely opposite the City Hall,
New York.
Respectfully call attention to their unequalised secretariest of
Paren Decorations and Paren Hamston, of every quality and
style, autisable for the weak and ceilings of Parlors, Halls, DistingRooms, Lateraties, Bounders and Carabera.
They have every style of Paren Lines, from the richest and
most oreate to the most charte and stupie, so displayed on
screens that the effection for fully appreciable.
Their work is always superfulended by a member of the firm,
and its chartester is indicated by the Award, at a late Pair, of the
only Gold Mandal ever given for such an object by the Awardcan Institute.
As they are the Sole Agents in the limit States for several of
the best French Samofacturers, and the new styles are received
simplements with their appearance in Parle.
The trade supplied at the Luwish Market Parlors.

Barouster and Hars Developed.

BATCHELOR'S HARR DYE .- WIGS AND TOUPBES —Largard stock in the world.—This colebrated satabilebraset; if No. NS Broadway. Twoke private recent expenses for the ap-phication of his famous Hall Dys. the best extend. Farcists on Wice and Totterships in properly monthly out of the latter and place where these things are properly underested an elemen-

SELT-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. The only toe-safe which keeps the air over mosts, vegetaines, keeps the first time.

Applying, for the first time,

THE THEY PRINCIPLES OF VESTILATION

as a check to decay. Made and rook by

BRASHIALL, Happe & Co.,

No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker et.

No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker et. A REVIVAL! A REVIVAL :- Now is the time to

buy your Carriers. Likean Anderson sells English Velvets for \$1 17, Stresse's The , and All Wood Is grains for 35c per yard. Haste to No. 99 Bowery. Business has revived, and Carpots go with a role. BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS CARPETS for Reception-

Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Chambers, Offices and Churchs Small figures of the newest and in at besitting patterns... HESS ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. SEWING MACHINES-PRICE \$12 TO \$30 .-

PRATT's PATENT has now been in use negrity two years, as been proved themselves to be the best in the floriest for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office 577 Broadway.

A burgry war the bed-bug race pursue,
And, the in Huagaians, meet reverse too.
The destruction effected among actions democial insects by wide diffusion of Lyon's Magnette Fowners is wonderful Bed-bugs and Huaches seem likely to become extinct by its againg. Depot No. 14 Breakway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Manufacture is commanding suivers, law of. Call and see them, and send a Circular. Lat. Sanda & Co., No. 456 Broadway

RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFIGE. - MARSH & CO. No. 2 Vessy at . Astor House. TRUDER, SUPPORTERS, SHOULD BRACES, Side Electric Stockins for various veins, and every rately of backers skilledly appied. A tendes attendenting viet to me for ladies.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

New-Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. becibers, in sending as remittenance, frequently coult to mea-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be seen. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Mr. Carey's Letters to the President. The Letters to the President by Mr. HENRY C CAREY, which have recently appeared in our columns, have been reprinted in a hardsome pamphlet of 17. octave pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUNE office, price 37 | cents. These letters contain by for the fullest discussion of the recent fluencial catastrophe and of the present cordition and prospects of the agr culture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with emineutability, and abound in the most instructive expo sitions of the vital principles of Political Economic every one who has read them will testify. No on whatever his opinions, can study them without profit and we trust that in their pesent form they may have a wide circulation.

The decision of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Port Warden law will be found in another part of this paper. The defendants in the case resisted the payment of the plaintiff's claim for compensation for surveying a vessel upon the ground that this service was unlawful, inasmuch as the exclusive right to make such survey was vested in the Port Wardens. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, claimed that the act purporting to confer this right was in conflict with the Constitutions both of this State and of the United States. The provision of the New-York Constitution, relied upon, probibits the Legislature from creating any office "for the weighing, measur-"ing, culling or inspecting of any merchandise, pro-"duce, manufacture or commodity," and abolishes all such offices previously existing. The Court, however, consider these inspection have, the spent ten years in India. The vesting the choice may be that men of sense, like Stephens, and Giancy ghosts; and the zeal with which it combats the spent ten years in India. The vesting the choice may be the diversities evinced by nations and men. however, consider these inspection laws, the

amined, as radically different from the Port Warden | Jones, and Schater Hutter, desire this? If not, Act. The former were intended to protect and preserve the integrity of sales of certain property in foreign markets; the latter in no respect affects the interests of buyer and seller, but is intended merely to accertain and preserve the evidence as to the cause and amount of damage to versels or cargoes. and to facilitate the adjustment of controversies between interested parties. The functions of the Port Wardens are, therefore, the Court conclude, not within the probibition of the Constitution, unless every official function be to which the examination of property is incident, which cannot be contended.

The clause empowering Corgress to regulate commerce was also relied upon by the plaintiffs' counsel, but the Court say that, however correctly. the question has been authoritatively settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The power of the Tederal Government is determined to be not exclusive of State intervention, except where Congress has already acted, which it has not done in the case in band. The act is therefore pronounced constitutional. It was argued that as the Wardens cannot act except upon the request of a party in interest, surveys may be made by others when there is no such request. But the Court hold that when the acts provided for are done, it must be by the persons efficially designated to do them.

In Congress on Saturday, the House voted (Yeas 105, Nays 101) to reconsider the vote postponing Mr. English's Kansas bill till the second Monday in May, and to lay that motion on the table. This motion to postpone having, however, been made by Mr. Hid of Georgis, as an amendment to Mr. Howard's motion to postpone till a week from Thursday, and not as an original motion, the ques ten recurred upon Mr. Howard's proposition, as smended. Pending a decision upon this point, the House adjourned. Had Mr. Heward accepted Mr. Hill's emendment, when made, the postponement would have been decided; as It is, the struggle is to be received to-day, and the issue is doubtful.

The SENATE, after rejecting several amendments. passed the Deficiency bill, by a vote of 25 to 19.

Whether the pea Submission really is or is not under the English thimble, is the ruling topic of the hour. The firty or fifty journals whose articles thereupon we have read, seem to be about equally divided on the point, as were our telegraphic disputches from Washington while the contrivance was being incubated. Our own first impression, from a careful perusal of the bill itself, is, that the Lecompton fraud is virtually submitted, though in a blind, confused, juggling, equivoust feshion. Here is the section:

"He is excitable."

"He is executed, That the State of Karsas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal feeting with the estation States in all respects whetever, but upon this fiviliar mental condition proceedent, namely: That the question of admission, with the inflowing proposition, in fleet of the ordinance frameds I becompten be arbuitted to a vite of the people of Kansas and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose unamely:

"That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the people of Kansas for a septance or rejection, with k, if are expect, shall be obtained by an interface or rejection."

Now it is true that the Lecompton Constitution is not here submitted to the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection, while said Constitution is elsewhere recognized as republican in character and framed by a Convention of the said People; yet we think the above affords them an opportunity so to vote that Lecompton must be recognized by Congress as not the Constitution of Kansas. True, the submission is made as blind and victous as possible; but there is an evident though most reluctant approach by the Buchanau wire-workers toward the true mode of settling the question.

We appeal, then, to those leaders to say whether, if they have really concluded to let the People of Kansas designate and adopt a Constitution for themselves, it is wise or well to protract this wearisome and (to them, at least,) unprofitsble controversy? What is to be gained by remanding Kansas for an indefinite period into a position of Territorial dependence and impotence? You say that she has population enough, and every requisite for a State if she will only swallow the Lecompton imposture; why, then, has she not in case she prefers a Free Constitution! Why vot that she shall come in immediately if she will acquiesce in the Lecompton, but not tid some future year in the other case? Gentlemen you will not make her a Slave State by this most invidious and unjust discrimination: what, then, will you make by it ! Do not fail to consider this question.

rising.

Then as to the Land-Grant: How feelish is the prattle that "Mr. English's bill gives Kansas no 'more land than Mr. Crittenden's does," The vital matter is that Mr. English's bill gives it only in case she will accept the Lecompton Constitution, while the Crittenden-Montgomery proposition clearly contemplates on immediate application and almission of Kansas under a Constitution of her own choice in case she chooses not to have the Lecompton, as every one knows she will. Why quibble on

a matter so than as this?

Then as to the election to be held in Kansas under one of these bills-we all realize that a positive assurance of fairness in the preliminaries, in the voting, and in the canvass, is the one thing need ful in a Kansas Election. This the Crittenden-Montpomery bill proffers by confiding all these matters implicitly to the four highest officers in Kansas-two of them appointed by the President ard the others elected by the People. It certainly is not unreasonable, after their sad experience, that the people of Kansas should have a voice in selecting one-half of this important Board; yet Mr. English's bill denies them this guaranty by adding to the Board a third appointee of the Presidentnamely, his District Attorney-who has already distinguished himself by giving official Opinions that would, if respected, have disfranchised more than half the Free-State party. Mr. Isases is a bitter, unscrupulous, untiring Pro-Slavery partisan, and the last man after Calhoun to whom the People of Kansa would assign a control over their elec-

The last and weightlest objection to the English scheme is, that it leaves everything unsettled and keeps the country in bot water about Kansas for years further, when everybody is sick of this strife and anxious to see the last of it. If Mr. English's bill should pass Congress, its "preposition" will be voted down in Karsas, unless Pro-Slavery votes te shoveled in, or counted out after the Oxford and Kickspee fashion; and if Lecompton should be indorsed by that sort of voting or counting, the People will never submit to it, and the result will be a more furious and dangerous excitement than ever-not in Kansas only, but throughout the Union. If anything like a fair vote and count be allowed, "the proposition" will be rejected, and temper. Still we say that it ought to be supeverything set affoat again for years ahead. This Congress will not see the end of it; and the admission of Kansas will come before the next, on rappings to be the latest forms of infidelity. Now, the eve of another Presidential Election. Can it The Courier is the sworn foe of Garcison and

wty do they fall back, and wriggle, and keep this sore eyen, when they know what the end must be Have they sever heard of Capt, Scott's coon? or are they incapable of emulating the good conduct of that sersible quadruped? Kansas has been farly wen by Free Labor, in open, arduous, protracted contest. The judgment of the People is entered up: and it is unworthy of statesmen to resort to pettifogging quibbles and dodges to stave off the execution.

When our smisble brethren, the conductors o

the Boston newspapers, happen to have no foreign

war to attend to, they are wont to open the

eafety-values of their spleen upon each other, and

to try their quills in internecine exploits. Disre-

raiding the rhythmical injunctions of the excellent

Watts, and the fine contrast which he has exhibited

between the pugracity of the bears, dogs and lions, and the pacific propriety of the "birds in their "little nests," these "children of one family fall "out and rage and fight," and do so nip, nose-tweak, slap, gird, jibe and shoulder each other, that State street and the adjacent demesne are converted into a kind of Donnybrook fair. The fight becomes general and free; and however dual may have been the original feud, all the other journals insist upon counting themselves in, whether the tails of their coats have or have not been trodden upon. There is a philosophical reason for this. Should five men get into a bed calculated for only two incombents, the probability would be that three of them, especially in the dog-nights, would be ejected before morning. Should ten haberdashers open shops in a hamlet, the intabitants of which were wort to journey by rail to buy their wares, in a neighboring city, the chances would be that, previets to the first insolvency, those unlacky trades n en would belabor each other with yard-sticks. It Uncle Toby had not out the fly out of the window, he would certainly have lost his temper and ruined his fine reputation for equanimity. But he remembered that the world was wide. The Trimontane horse is very bread-backed and patient; but if two mount, it is a settled fact that one must ride behird. A sensible donkey-and the Boston people are notoriously sensible—if anything, too sensible will eat thistles; but he will not, either for coaxing or castigation, stir a hoof when the idea that he is everloaded has, after a long struggle, reached his braic. The Trimountaineer is willing to take in and to pay for half a dozen newspapers; but this act of benevolence brings him no peace, intemuch as it makes mortal enemies of the fourscore sheets which he neglects to purchese. Such are the evils of a "paperation" disproportionate to population. The only renedes which we can suggest to those engaged in solving this problem of large supply and little demand, are: 1, to commit suicide: or, 2, to fly with their presses and other typographical apparatus into the more thickly-settled regions of Vermont or New-Hampshire. This will, perhaps, avert the famine, di minish the number of funerals, and possibly sweeten the temper of the survivors. 'Tis a pretty wide world; and in some parts of it a Boston journal, particularly if it be not devoted entire'y to ship news, may be relished as a luxury by the unsophis tiested. Until this Hegirs, the pensive public of Beston will have no peace; and their journalists will be compelled to sleep with a pen behind each ear, and a bottle of verjuice by the bedside. This is our best advice, for which, under the circumstances, we shall charge nothing, especially as we probably should not be able to collect anything We know that we shall have our reward. If we get no coppers, we may be sure of kicks; and we are something of Mawworm's mind. We lake to be abused. It is sometimes quite refreshing to have Tray, Elanche and Sweetheart chorusing at one's beels. Should we, however, upon visiting Bos on fall by the daggers of rome public spirited Tre mentese, all we ask is a grave by the frog pond, and reasonable security (say in \$10,000) that no sculptor of that ilk should be all wed to try his hand at our menument. We can bear ordinary indignities; but there might be a lapidary ugliness so onspeakable and so unendurable the the heaviest Quincy granite could not keep us from

observing that a fearful contest is raging between the large Boston Courier and the little Boston Transcript, in which the bentam is exhibiting remarkable pluck. The Courier is a big bird, although more fussy than feathered; for, in its ambitious attempts to domineer over the whole barn yard, it has several times been deplumed to a painful degice. But the nakeder it becomes, the more pugnacious does it grow. Even THE TRIBUNE, although its demeanor is certainly inoffensive, has not escaped the wrath of this indomitable sheet. We have often regretted that we had neither time nor space to gratify it by a morsel of notice; and we hope that we are now making some poor amends for this negligence. The Transcript is mistaken in saying that we have "on hand" any quarrel with The Courier; for only two can disagree, and we are determined to be peaceable. It may be more correct when it mentions hostilities recent or pending between The Ceurier and six other journals. What tremendous odds! It positively reminds us of Napoleon holding the continent at bay. Under such circumstances, no man of a reasonably milky nature can refuse his sympathy, or grudge some natural tears at the probable result of the combat. It is all very well for The Transcript, a la Estan-swill, to talk about the "egotism," "imbecility," "shallowness," "sophistry," &c., &c., The Courier. Suppose it to be justly open to there imputations. Who is perfect The Courier is a great reformer, and all such in this cold world are in danger of neglect, and may esteem themselves happy if they escape persecu tion and the poor-house. Solitary and alone it has undertaken to root out, blow out and totally eradicate the Anti-Slavery opinions of New-England: and is it to be snubbed because it has unfortunately exhausted its powder? Would it not have tried the temper of Hercules, if, while he was shoveling away in the Augean stable, some snipe of a pigmy had laughed at his hencet sweat, and had pointed to the big heap inside and the little heap outside Would be not then and there have crushed the insulter? Suppose, when the Knight of La Mancha. astride of his Rosinante, was charging upon the windmills, the ass of Sancho had interposed Would not the Don bave incontinently ridden over that conkey? The Courier has a mission. It is the Mrs. Pardiggle of the press. It takes us all by turns "in our regular order;" only when growled at, ut like that enterprising old lady, it is apt to lose its ported. There are a plenty of people in Boston who believe Anti-Savery opinions and spiritual

We have been betraved into these reflections by

reppers and the revolutionists ought to insure to i a comfortable independence. But The Transcripseys maliciously that its antagonist has been begging for money in New-York, threatening to expire if not pecuniarily aided. So here is another prophet in distress in his own country, and again is the proverb verified. At the same time, we cannot ree what business The Transcript has to be peeping into The Courier's ledger. But 'tis a way they have in Beston.

Our advice to both these belligerent powers is to leave off their naughty airs, moderate their wrath, and attend to business. As no tea-table is complete without The Transcript, so The Courier may be an appetizer at several Beacon-street breakfasttables. Let each move peacefully in its little orbit. When two lions war in a desert, each is apt to consider the other to be a bore; but when human ears are afflicted by alternate brays, the nuisance be comes ir supportable. We advise our Boston friends to smoke together the pipe of peace; and bereafter to confine themselves to big strawberries, miraculous shad, and the movements of Mr. Everett. They may be sure that outside of their offices nobody cares a penny for their quarrel.

There seems to be a pretty general agreement on the part of the English public that the machinery of Itdian government in England works badly, and needs to be changed; but what to substitute in place of the present system appears to be a great puzzle. The administration of Indian affairs, to far as residents in England have anything to do with it, is shared, under the existing system, be tween the Directors of the East Indian Company, chosen by the proprietors of India stock, and the Board of Control, presided ever by a Cabinet Mirister-two bodies which are apt to look at Incien effairs from different points of view, and whese cooperation is not always barmonious. Lord l'almerston, in the bill which he intro

duced, proposed to substitute, in place of this double-headed administration, a council of eight persons, appointed by the Crown, with a ninth, a Cabinet Minister, as President. It was objected that this would operate to deprive the middle classes of England of that control over Indian affairs which they had hitherto enjoyed, or, more properly speaking, of that large share they had ad, through the patronage exercised by the East India Directors, in furnishing the officers, civil and military, by whom the local administration of India is conducted. It was all o objected that this scheme would make the Government of India too imme diately dependent upon fluctuations of English politics, with which it had no natural connection. and would leave it without those elements of stability essential to its successful working; while the additional rower and patronage thus given to the Minister might even prove dangerous to English liberty. To meet these objections, the bill of the Derby Ministry proposes to increase the governing council to eighteen members, to be presided over by a Cabinet Minister-ene-half of the eighteen to be appointed by the Crown, the other half to be elective. The appointments by the Crown are, however, by the bill, not to be arbitrary, but are to be made from certain specified classes of persens, with a view to the selection for that purpose of representative men. Each of the four Indian Presidencies is to furnish a member from among those persons who have been employed ten years in their espective civil services. The Indian diplomatic serrice is to furnish a fifth member from among those persons who, having been employed for ten years in the ladish service, have been resident for five years in a diplomotic character at the court of some native prince. The other four members, appointed by the Crown, are to be representatives respectively of the four military services-the British army in India and the armies of Bengal. Bombay and Madras; five years' Indian service in the Queen's army, and ten years' service in each of

the others being a necessary qualification. The elective members are also required to be persons who have a special qualification, either from residence in India, from having been engaged in trade with that country, or in the manufacture of onds for export thither. Four of these members are to be chosen by a constituency estimated at five thousand individuals, made up of all persons residing in England who have served ten years in India in the army, navy or civil service; of the registered proprietors of stock in Indian railways to the amount of £2,000, and of holders of India stock to the amount of £1,000. The qualification of these four members is to be ten years' service in India in the army or navy, or in legal or civil employments, or fifteen years' residence employed in griculture, manufactures or commerce. The other five elective members must either have resided in India ten years, or must have been engaged for five years in trade with India, or in the manufacture of goods for export thither. These five, it is proposed, shall be elected by the parliamentary constituencies of Lordon, Manchestes, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. All the members are eventually to hold office for six years, one third to be replaced every two years.

This complicated scheme, though elaborately contrived to meet the objections urged against Lord l'almerston's plan, does not, however, appear to meet with a very favorable reception. Upon its streduction, Mr. Roebuck denounced it as a sham, the electoral principle being introduced to give color to the despotic principle. Mr. Bright dereribed the provisions in relation to the elective part of the members as clap-trap, while he insisted that so far as the important point of responsibility was concerned, Lord Palmerston's proposed council of eight was to be preferred. By the press, the elective part of the scheme has been very vigorously attacked, as open in an aggravated degree to all the objections new urged to the share in the government of India enjoyed by the proprietors of Incia stock, and as involving also, in the matter of canvassing the electors, sacrifices and labors which nobedy will submit to. According to The Times, even under the existing system, the canvass for an East India Directorship is no trifling matter. The candidate, we are told, is obliged to devote five years to the operation. A constituency must be personally visited, scattered all over the British sles, and even over parts of the Continent. The candidate has to coax frumpish old maids, to wheedle eccentric old bachelors, and to encounter the solicitations of fathers and mothers, happy i he can persuade them to be content with a single adetable in excharge for their vote and interest. But the new constituency, so far as four of the elective members are concerned, would make matters werse. In addition to a five years' cauvass of the proprietors of India stock, the candidate for election would be obliged to bestow at least five years more in addressing himself to the India railway shareholders, and in seeking out wherever they could be found, whether resident in England or elsewhere, all the sailors and soldiers who had

of the other five elective members in the partisipentery constituency of the five cities named is obset d to, not oct; as a selection without any reason or it, but as likely to lead to the employment of Indian patronage as a means of bribing the electors in relation to their votes for members of parliament. Three attacks have evidently produced their effect, and it seems doubtful if the bill can be carried without great medifications.

The traditional hatreds between England and France-or to speak more properly, between France and England, for the Gaul leads off this work-are evidently on the rise after their late apparent decafence, and perhaps may be worked up to bloodtest eventually. The bone of contention now is the appropriation of the rock or island of Petim at the entrance of the Red Sea. It is clear that if England is to hold India, she is bound to facilitate to the utmest of her power every means of intercourse; and consequently we think her perfectly just flable under the circumstances in taking posects th of Periza; which act does no harm to anybody, while it is a distinct benefit to England, or at least an appropriate sequence to other acts of her Eastern policy. But France-that is, French journalists, receiving their inspirations of course from the Imperial Government-take fire at this socalled aggressive act, and the ordinary stupor of Patis an newspapers is enlivened by attacks on England, and ominous thunder is dramatically sounded in order that the lion may be forced to take his paw off the said barren eastern rock. We see no more reason why France should interpose in this matter than the United States, and indeed not so much. Our Californian possessions are nearer to British India than any great colony of France. Our interests, so called, are more likely to be effected-that is the diplomatic word-than the e of France, who has no colonial interests, and never can have any-the sustentation of her colonies costing immensely more than they produce, with a totally barren result, for she has no knack for colenization, while England is the soul of itthe only country whose genius can fix itself upon new worlds and territories, and hence England is

essentially the leading country of Europe. But as we look upon the whole question of magn ficert trade with the East-rid or not rid a Pacific Ratiroad, fetching the wealth of Ormus and of Ind to these longitudes and latitudes-as a stupendous humbug, utterly beneath the notice of a statesman who has studied the alphabet of national prosperity. we can rather 1-joice than grieve at any so-called adventage England has in the East. If she does not advance thither, no other nation will. Besides, our national experience in that great performance, the Japanese Expedition, whose promises were as fat as its products are lean; our very small comedy now played by Mr. Commissioner Reed in China, should teach us to look calmly on the action of England in this dispute with France, and also to estimate the mere d g in the manger part of the latter in grating wrath into the ears of the former.

The French journalists, however, are to be com miserated. First estch your hare; first have comething to write about when you make a newspaper. Now, journalists in France have nothing to write about, as journalism ordinarily selects its topics for v.tal treatment. In the language of the British Times. "Those who still glance over the broad sheets of our ne gbbors are aware that be-'tween a scient fic essay on the Artificial Alimentation of Prawns and an antiquarien essay on · Carth-gir lan Horse-Shoes, an article on the piercing of the Isthmus of Sucz has a right to a distincoughed place every three days. Judge, then, of the importance of Perim, which has for a time 'carried our neighbors to the other extremity of the Red Sea." What a windfall to the French press is such a text for an old-fashioned sermon, full of envy, malignity and all uncharitableness against Ergland! But, as says the law proverb, there must be an end of all litigation. We think in America that we have buried Fourth-of July animosities against England, and are willing to coop erate with her in mutual efforts to extend the idea of municipal local rights (about which France has not the first idea); and whenever we see her im-proving her colonial policy, as she has done recently in Ireland and Canada, our people are not slow to approve. But now that the French Government has no longer stuff for bolleties, the cordial hug of her army with that of England in the Crimea is incontinently forgotten. The first ghost of a chance for talking, if not picking a quarrel, is seized upon. A poor little desolate bit of a rock, about which, of the thirty-five mill on Frenchmen, not thirty five had ever heard the name, is made the pivot upon which turn Waterloo nemories, and all sorts of defunct rubbish. The epidermis of national vanity is tickled, in order that the public mind may be withdrawn from the fact that France is army-ridden, without liberty of speech or print, and can be hurled into a war which may stain almost every cottage door with the blood of its first-born, so soon as her proprietor and master requires more victims to keep him

We have had occasion lately to refer more than nce to the fact of the metamorphosis which the Democratic party has been undergoing during several years past. That metamorphosis seems now to be complete. The name Democratic is still orfentationsly retained and paraded, but of all the principles and dectraces originally associated with that name not one appears to be adhered to by those who row have it.

Or this total repudiation of Democratic doctrines by the party cabling itself Democratic, a remarkble diustration is found in the basis recently as umed on which to justify that extension of our sutherity over our neighbors, which has of late become so farerite a piece of policy with the organs of the so called Democratic party. Fill bustering expeditions used to be advoented-as in the case of Texas, for instance. while Texas was still a part of Mexico-and the intervention of our Federal Government used to be invoked on the plea of upholding the right of off sovernment, and to that end, giving aid to the weaker party threatened with military invasion and civil subjection. To-day the Democratic advocates of fillibustering expeditions and Federal interventions, so far from advocating self-government as a universal right, deny totally that any of our reighbors, at least any of our neighbors who he to the south of us, are at all capable of governing themselves. They insist, on the other hand, that there people need to be governed by somebody else; that with us as their superiors, both by nature and in culture, knowledge and discipline, the right of government rests. To any reflecting person it must at once be obvi-

ous that the dectrine thus put forward to meet the cases of Mexico and Central America, is capable of application much pearer home. However decided

towever marked the superiority of some and the inferierity of others, the same thing is to be observed not less distinctly as among individuals of the same race. If a nation or a race gifted with superior strength, intelligence and culture is then by commissioned to take its weaker neighbors under its control, why does not the same dectrise apply to individuals; and on what ground is it poss. ble to defend that doctrine of political equity which is made the constitutional basis of ou whole system of Government?

John Cadwalader, with whom we differ rate. cally on the constitutional question of questions, has received the appointment of Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern Da. trict of Pennsylvanis. Of Mr. Cadwalader's legal abilities and atteinments, there is but one opinion smoog his professional brethren of Philadelphia He is one of the old school "black-letter lawrers" of Philadelphia who have muscularly worked that way into the depths of Anglo-American law, and are as familiar with the Pandects of Justinian as with the last Revised Statutes. Guided by the genial soul of Democracy, these are the necessary attainments for the Bench, and form a solid and luminous contrast to the six months' cigar-smoking in a lawyer's office which is too generally the prelude to judicial rank in other latitudes. But Philadelphia in her characteristic repose and absence of self-ides. tration which are based on the Non nobis Domine doctrine of Friends, has always sustained a supreme rank for judicial skill and lote, and her Horace Binney, new an octogenarian, and whose name is but little known to the rising generation of legal stadents, yet stands a monument of splendid erudition in his profession unsurpassed in either hemisphere. A pupil of this Nester of the Bar, an enthus aspe devotee to the calling, loving it as does the post or painter his art, Mr. Cadwalader brings all the qualities of the head to his new position as Judge. But as Pandect-student we would remind him even if Christianity and its humanities be a deed blark in advancing man from the dust of slavery to the deity of freedom, if all the progress made in the moral discernment of governors and the determined rights of the governed for the last two thousand years be barren as the desert's sand, yet, under the old Norman law, in the very Justinian code which Mr. Cadwalader has so studied, the truth flashes; for in its graven characters stands out the sublime utterance that Slavery is against nature-"contra naturam" - and by an irre fragable sequence, for this land of democracy, in this century, to hold to Slavery, to defend it on principle, to extend it without stirt, to seek to perpetuate it without remorse, is a crime worthy the bloodiest ebullitions of the darkest ages-fitting Oriental assassins and Thugs, meriting execuation beyond the scope of language in this world, and the lower deep in the next.

We trust that Mr. Cadwalader will see a Damascus light which may remove the film from his eyes: may teach him that his grandfather, who fought side by side with Washington, fought for Liberty and not fer Slavery; that his father, who was one of the first who took the field against British aggression in 1812, did so to confirm an empire of freemen and not of slaves.

A correspondent asks us if there be any chance of the horse-murdering Russ pavement being torn up by the roots and something in accordance with anti-cruelty to animals, and with the principles of the Christian religion as applied to the brute creation, put in its place " Accompanying this question is a statement that the number of borses it jured every day will amount to nearly 150, braide an array of veterinary technics which we need not repeat, showing particularly the damage done the poor beasts for all their future public career. We cannot answer our correspondent ategorically. We know that the city fathers had the slippery question under consideration recently. Several plans for relaying the Russ pavement were presented. The hope was indulged in that the evil in question would be rectified for the purpose of ecenomy and mercy. What has become of the project and plans we know not, except that the whole matter seems to have slipped away and to be lost sight of. Meanwhile, down go the horses; and in fact one of the great sights of Broadway is to see an almost unbroken line of animals prostrate, panting and kicking, giving some idea of the effect praduced on a cavalry brigade after a repulse or during a murderous charge.

We might wonder at the patience of the drivers and the proprietors of the steeds. But it seems to be reduced to a rule that almost any official shortcoming may take place under the name of Democracy. Certain it is that if a privileged order governed this city, and such neglect of the property of the citizens were evident year in and year out, there would be mutiny in the camp. What renders the evil more detestable is that there is no need for it. Nothing is simpler than to devise a pavement which shall be adequately free from the disastrous objections which lie against the Russ pavement. A grain of common sense should have taught the city administration, which spent so much money to lay it down, that equare blocks of granite, presenting an even surface, must become, under the trituration of wheels and hoofs, almost like posished steel, and mvite accidents at every step.

A good deal of solicitude was manifested in Northern Illinois to discover who were the two men who voted for Fremont in Johnson County (in Egypt) of that State, where the last Presidential te was efficially declared-Buchanan 1,144, Filimore 74. Fremont 2. Inquiry has cleared up the mystery-the Fremonters, very naturally, are both schoolmasters-M. Spence, a Yankee, and J. Ridenhower, a German, who, having left Europe to find Liberty, settled first in a Slave State, found the desire of his soul unattainable there, and, having earned to loathe Slavery by observing its practical peration, migrated again to the nearest Free State. Of course, he was for Fremont-actively. aidentiy-be couldn't be fer any one else-but be was too new a comer to influence other voters. He now reports that a good many more such as he have moved in or declared for the Right since 1856, beade the Democrats, who are mainly Douglas men, and so "shricking for Freedom" with the energy of young zeal and fresh lungs; so Mr. R. calculates, though Mr. Spence has left the County. that he will be a good way from having to vote alone in 1860. This seems a reasonable presumption.

The Deutsche Zeitung of New-Orleans-a journal which speaks for the Germans located in the South-West, but we believe has no distinctive partism character-thus comments on Gov. Seward's sati-Lecompton Speeca:

"Mr. Seward's speech is a masterpiece of states-mar-like rhetoric, and will outlive its author and on time. It will be a beacon-light on the waves of the